

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.**

**Received up to 9th March, 1886.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 14th March, after

Burma and India.

alluding to the reforms urged by the

Rangoon Chamber of Commerce in

their address to the Viceroy in matters affecting commerce and the government of Lower Burma, observes that the address should receive that amount of attention which it deserves. It is a mistake to allow Lower Burma to remain an appendage to India, especially now that Upper Burma, whose area is equal to that of France, has been added to it. At least the finances of united Burma should be kept separate from those of this country.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The same paper says that of the two great English politi-

Payment of the cost of  
the Burma war.

cal parties, the Liberals are generally  
viewed with greater favour by natives.

But, as a matter of fact, both the parties have done good and harm to this country. The only thing is that at present there are some men among the Liberals who have much sympathy with India. But it will be remembered that the author

of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, which is regarded by natives as their Magna Charta, was a Conservative. Look at the recent conduct of the Liberal Government in the matter of the payment of the cost of the military operations in Burma. Mr. Hunter, from his seat in Parliament, strongly protested against the Indian treasury being saddled with the cost, but in vain. (The *Subodh Sindhu*, Khândwá, of the 3rd March, advertng to the Resolution passed by Parliament on the 22nd February on the motion of the Under-Secretary of State regarding the payment of the war expenditure from the Indian treasury, remarks that the accession of Liberals to power was hailed with delight by natives, but that their decision in the matter in question shows that this country can expect no substantial good from either the Liberals or the Conservatives.)

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 2nd March, advertng to the rejection by the Commons of Mr. Hunter's motion against the payment of the cost of the Burma war from the Indian treasury, remarks that Liberals and Conservatives are alike in many matters affecting this country, and that India will not obtain justice from Parliament until the number of its friends in that assembly increases largely.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 6th March, is glad that a cruel prince like Theebaw has been deposed, and that Burma, which is a rich province, and whose possession was highly desired by Government, has been added to British territories. The *Dabdaba* hopes dacoity will be suppressed before long, and the Burmans will soon be able to enjoy the advantages of peace and civilization.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th March, after quoting the strictures of Sir Lepel Griffin on the Native Press in his Bhopál speech, observes that his reference to Burma was quite

out of place. At all events, he was not justified by any means in calling native editors ignorant and foolish persons for their opposition to the annexation of Burma. Lord Dufferin had made use of no abusive terms when his Lordship expressed his disagreement in their comments on the subject. Again, Sir Lepel Griffin, far from endeavouring to answer the hostile criticisms of native newspapers on Sadiq Hasan's degradation only, abused the newspapers. This shows that he had no answer to give. Abuse is no argument. Sir Lepel should apologize to the press for his violent and unjust attack. True he lords it over the Native States in Central India and has made himself a terror to native princes in that part of the country. He threw down a high personage like Sadiq Hasan from the sky to the earth in the twinkling of an eye, and the Begam, through fear, received him two miles from her capital—an honour which Her Highness had not shown to any other Agent to the Governor-General before. He forbade the editor of the *Mauji-Narbada* to enter Bhopál, and has warned the *Dabiru-l-Mulk*, Bhopál, against commenting on the proceedings of the Residency. He may hang those native editors who have the misfortune to live under his jurisdiction, if he pleases : but in British India he is an ordinary officer and can do no harm to any newspaper. He declared "liberty of the press was given to India chiefly for this reason, that foolish and dishonest persons might abuse the Government, and that discerning and honest men, like yourselves, might perceive that the abuse was false!" This reason for the grant of freedom of speech to the native press was hitherto quite unknown to the public, which should feel highly grateful to Sir Lepel for the important discovery. Was the freedom of speech also granted to English newspapers here and at home for the same reason? Sir Lepel observed that the Government desired to maintain the rights of native princes intact. This may be the desire of the paramount power, but such words do not suit his mouth. It is well known that only the other day he published a

series of articles in English newspapers against feudatory chiefs and insisted on the disbandment of their armies. Native newspapers, which have the least sense of self-respect, must condemn his attack on the press. It is much to be regretted that a high European officer like an Agent to the Governor-General should indulge in such indecorous terms.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th March, quotes an extract from Sir Lepel Griffin's recent speech at Bhopál, in which he discussed on the Native Press, and observes that the extract clearly shows his narrow-mindedness. Nothing could be more incorrect than his statement that the great majority of native publications have approved of the Government interference in Bhopál. On the occasion of his interview with the Begam, he complained to Her Highness of the attacks made on him by the *Rashtq* and other newspapers, giving the impression that he thought that the articles had been written at the instigation of some State officer. Her Highness replied that his suspicion was quite unfounded, that the State did not subscribe to any newspapers, and that the freedom granted to the press by the Government of India encouraged them to indulge in invectives. The *Rashtq* also states that the Begam showed unusual honours to Sir Lepel Griffin on the occasion of his late visit to Bhopál through fear and not through love, as has been alleged by some newspapers.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 4th March, referring to the contemplated appointment of a Parliamentary committee to enquire into the government of India, highly approves of the measure, but observes that too great care cannot be taken in selecting the members. If persons like Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Fergusson, and Sir Roper Lethbridge were appointed members, the scheme

would be an utter failure. The committee should be entirely composed of men who have never had any connection with the government of India. Moreover, a sub-committee should be sent to this country to take the evidence of able native statesmen and politicians, such as Sir T. Madho Rao, Sir Dinkar Rao, and the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik. (The *Shast-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 6th March, expresses nearly the same sentiments on the subject, and adds that natives should endeavour to lay before the committee all their important grievances, such as the Civil Service question, the exclusion of natives from Deputy Commissionerships, the decline of native industries, the heavy cost of civil justice, the failures of justice in mixed criminal cases, the waste of public money on the official exodus to the hills, and on unnecessary Conferences and Camps of Exercise, and so forth.)

The *Waqya-i-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 1st March, says

Lord Dufferin's administration compared with that of Lord Lytton.

that natives are mistaken if they believe in Lord Dufferin's fair speeches and expect any good from him. His administration is merely a repetition of Lord Lytton's. The latter waged war against Afghanistan and imprisoned Yakub Khan, while the former sent an expedition to Burma and deposed Theebaw. Lord Lytton held the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, when thousands of people died of starvation, and the present Viceroy held the Camp of Exercise at a time of great financial pressure. If the former deprived the press of its freedom, the latter has introduced the income-tax. In short, Lord Dufferin does not seem to be second to Lord Lytton in any respect.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 8th March, ob-

Lord Dufferin's Madras speech.

serves that in his Madras speech Lord Dufferin declared that every Government should go with times and sympathize with new desires and aspirations. But the question is how far his Lordship has hitherto acted upon this policy. Again he said that it was

Circulation,  
275 copies.

not his habit to excite hopes which, he thought, could not be fully satisfied. But the *Najm* regrets to say that his conduct has been just the reverse of this. He had better adhere to his words and do something.

The *Mulki Shuhda* (Lahore), of the 27th February, publishes a picture in which ponies having the heads of Europeans are represented as eating up the garden of India.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* and the *Shaftq-i-Hind*, in their issues of the 6th March, state that the Anjuman-i-Islamia and the Indian Association of Lahore held public meetings on the 4th idem and resolved to send memorials to Government praying for the appointment of a Native Judge to the Chief Court.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Shaftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th March, referring to the rumoured frauds in connection with the late Middle School Examination in the Panjāb, quotes the remarks of the *Civil and Military Gazette* on the subject, and observes that these ugly rumours have caused suspicion in the public mind about the examination. Hence the examination should be held again in those subjects in which the papers are believed to have been tampered with. Complaints have also reached the *Shaftq* regarding the alleged unsatisfactory supervision over the candidates at the time of examination. It may be hoped that the police will make a thorough enquiry into the matter and discover the culprits. (The *Koh-i-Nār* and the *Raftq-i-Hind*, of the 6th March, also notice the alleged Examination frauds.)

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Nizāmu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 5th March, says that, as the Middle Class Examination certificate has been made a *sine qua non* for admission to the public service, Government should

see that the curriculum for the examination has been fixed properly. A good deal of the most valuable time of candidates is uselessly spent in learning Urdu grammar. As Urdu is their mother-tongue, they can read and write it correctly enough without studying its grammar. The time spent on grammar could be better utilised in improving composition, in which candidates are generally found to be very weak. However, if a theoretical knowledge of grammar be considered necessary, a very simple treatise should be prepared for the use of the candidates in question.

The *Tashib* (Moradabad), of the 5th March, complains that when, during the late visit of Mr. Deighton, Inspector of Schools, to the Moradabad Zila School, the second Persian teacher entered his room, with his native shoes on, to pay him his respects, the Inspector lost his temper, ordered him out of the school, and finally dismissed him. Mr. Deighton, also finding some boys wearing native shoes, ordered their names to be struck off from the register. It is rumoured that afterwards he reinstated the teacher, but fined him Rs. 60, or two months' pay. The *Tashib* condemns the conduct of the Inspector and observes that the teacher and the scholars were not much to blame, as they had always been accustomed to sit in the school with their native shoes on. The teacher should not have been subjected to such indignity before school-boys. The Inspector might have merely rebuked him in private or inflicted a small fine. The students whose names have been removed from the rolls will be put to an expense of some Rs. 5 each in the shape of different fees and fines in case of re-admission. The cost of re-admission is sure to press heavily on the parents or guardians of the poorer boys. Educational officers should be specially courteous and should not treat teachers or boys in this way. (The *Sitara-i-Hind*, Moradabad, of the 28th February, also comments on the unfortunate incident and finds fault with the conduct of the Inspector of Schools.)

Circulation,  
80 copies.

Circulation,  
315 copies.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 1st March, in continuation of its previous article on the management of jails, regrets to say that no distinction is made between habitual criminals and convicts belonging to the respectable classes of the community. The two classes are treated with equal severity, which is highly objectionable.

Circulation  
150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 7th February, received on the 3rd March, complains that in Moradabad and other places in these provinces persons who had no claims to Káziships have got themselves appointed to the office under the Kázis' Act by tricks, while hereditary Kázis have been left out in the cold. The Local Government had better make an enquiry into the matter and do justice to the latter.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 6th March, is glad to say that the Panjáb Government has lately issued an important Resolution transferring the management of district schools to Municipal Boards from the commencement of the new financial year. This is as it should be. Sir Charles Aitchison's government is a blessing to the Panjáb. His Honor's name will be always remembered with gratitude not only by the present generation, but also by posterity. It is to be hoped that the Municipal Committees will show themselves to be equal to the task and will justify the trust reposed in them by the Local Government.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 4th March, publishes a long article on the quarrel between Hindús and Musalmáns at Moradabad, Unao. The *Najm* endeavours to show that the dispute had nothing to do with religion, but that a Hindu woman, who had left her relatives and lived with one Hashmat Khán, was at the bottom of the whole affair. Muhammad Mián Sahib, the son of Maulana Fakhir-ud-Din, and his other relatives were accused by the

Inspector of Police and other officers through malice. The Maulana lives the life of a recluse and does not pay visits to the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer like other persons, and he is, therefore, not in good odour with the local authorities. The quarrel between Hashmat Khán and the relatives of his Hindu mistress afforded the authorities a good opportunity to harass the friends and relatives of the Maulana. The Joint Magistrate, who made preliminary enquiries into the case, was guilty of illegal and high-handed proceedings. He did not release the accused on bail and did not even allow their counsel to speak. In the end truth triumphed, and Muhammad Mián Sahib and nineteen other persons were acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Lucknow. But Hashmat Khán was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and six other persons to terms varying from five to two years. The *Najm* is of opinion that the punishment is rather severe and hopes that the sentences will be reduced on appeal.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 4th March, regrets to say that the Delhi Camp of Exercise, besides involving considerable expenditure to the public purse and affording the Russian officers an opportunity to pry into the weak points of the Indian Empire, has inflicted incalculable loss on the agricultural classes living in that part of the country. An English newspaper complains that no compensation was paid to cultivators up to the end of January for the damage done to their crops, that villagers were paid for the wood supplied by them at the low rates fixed by tahsildárs, and so forth. The case of cultivators is really a very hard one, and it may be hoped that Government will be pleased to grant them liberal compensation.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 2nd March, alluding to the enthusiastic reception accorded by the Begam of Bhopál to Sir Lepel Griffin, observes that obviously Her Highness

Circulation,  
308 copies.

Sir Lepel Griffin's visit  
to Bhopál.

appreciates his services in rescuing the State from her selfish consort's misrule, and hopes that everything will now be put to rights in a short time. (The *Tutia-i-Hind*, Meerut, of the 28th February, received on the 3rd March, refers to Sir Lepel Griffin's visit to Bhopál, approves of the severe punishment inflicted on the Názim and the Kotwál, and urges that Nawáb Abdul Latif Khán should be confirmed in the Prime Ministership.)

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th March, in answer to the condemnation by some newspapers of Government interference in Bhopál, observes that the interference was quite justifiable, and that the administration in no Native State can be considered satisfactory until a representative State assembly in the form of British Parliament is established there. Native princes receive little or no education, and their only care is their own ease and comfort and the splendour of their retinues.

Circulation,  
160 copies.

A correspondent of the *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 7th March, complains that the commander of the army in Rámpur has issued orders to the effect that no leave shall be granted to soldiers, even in case of illness, until they give substitutes, who shall receive their full pay. These orders press severely on the poor men, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 4 or Rs. 5. The commander himself is ill and is unable to attend to his duties. He should be required to give a substitute, or at least he should be allowed no pay for the time that he is absent.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 6th March, highly approves of the arrangements made by the Government of India with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Company for the conveyance of Indian pilgrims to the Hedjaz, and observes that the arrangements

will save the pilgrims a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience, expense, and trouble to which they are at present exposed. The company has established a reputation for good management and fair dealings. If the *Koh* is not mistaken, the company lately published a notice to the effect that it had made arrangements which would enable Hindús to pay a visit to Europe with due regard to their caste prejudices. In that case many Hindús will go to England.

The *Khairkhudh-i-Kashmír* (Lahore), of the 4th March, Hindús and Musalmáns, says that some respectable Hindús Lahore. lately assembled at the house of Rae Mela Rám, Lahore, in order to consider the subject of the celebration of the *Holi* festival, with a view to prevent the occurrence of any religious riots. Some Musalmáns were also expected at the meeting, and it was desired to settle the question in consultation with them. But they did not attend; and consequently the Hindús discussed the matter among themselves and came to the conclusion that Hindús should not throw the coloured water on Musalmáns during the festival. If the Muhammadan leaders induced their countrymen to participate in the *Holi* festivities, friendship would be restored between the two classes. The *Khairkhudh* also states that over 3,000 Musalmáns gathered together at the Royal Mosque on Friday, when the Muhammadan preachers, who addressed the audience on the occasion, advised them not to take part in the Hindu festival, and told them that if any Musalmáns opened shops for the sale of sweetmeats, they would each receive a subsidy of Rs. 25 a year from the Anjuman-i-Islamia of Lahore. The offer of aid to Muhammadan traders by the Anjuman is very good in itself, but such meetings and such preachings at a time when the relations between the two communities are strained in some degree are ill-advised.

The *Sahifa-i-Qudsi* (Delhi), of the 4th March, publishes So-called prophecies by a communication from one Ghulám one Ghulám Ahmad, Panjáb. Ahmad at Hoshiárpur, who is a native

Circulation,  
280 copies.

of Kádian, Gurdáspur, and has long carried on religious discussions with the Arya Samáj. The writer says that he will shortly publish a book under the name of *Stráj-i-Munir*, i.e., the Splendid Lamp, which will convince people of the truth of the Muhammadan religion. The book will contain prophecies relating to (1) the writer and his family, (2) his friends and some other persons, and (3) the leading members of the Arya Samáj, such as Munshi Indarman of Moradabad, Pandit Lekhraj of Peshawar, &c., and some Hindús of Kádian. The writer is very desirous that God may also make some revelations to him regarding the triumph over Russia of the British Government, which has granted full liberty, peace, and security to the people, and remarks that if any such revelations are received, they will be inserted in the book. In conclusion, Ghulám Ahmad gives an account of one of the prophecies of the first class as an instance. God has promised him a handsome, noble, and learned son who will make miraculous cures, release prisoners, and make four of three, and his fame will spread far and wide. The revelation as to four being made of three by the son is not intelligible to the writer.

Circulation,  
160 copies.

The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th February, received on the 3rd March, referring to the case of a student of the Káyasth caste at the Moradabad Zila School, who lately committed suicide by throwing himself into a well owing to his passion not being returned by another student, observes that love-tales, which abound in Urdu, are at the bottom of such unfortunate occurrences. Parents should take special care to prevent their children from reading such mischievous books. The Káyasths should first teach their sons Sanskrit, and not Persian, in order to save their morals from being spoilt.

Circulation,  
315 copies.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 1st March, complains that cow-herds and shepherds at Ajmere feed their cattle and sheep

Milk sold at Ajmere.

with the excrements of horses and donkeys, and that the milk of the animals fed in this way cannot but be injurious to the health of the consumer. The local authorities should see to this.

The *Bhārat Jñān* (Benares), of the 1st March, in a communicated article, gives a brief account of the exhibition of local manufactures held at Chunar by Bābu Gangeshwar Prasād and Bābu Hanumān Prasād on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit, and hopes that the Local Government will recognise their public spirit in a suitable way.

Circulation,  
1,750 copies.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Afshar	... Kálmanganj ...	Urdú	Weekly	Nasir-i-Zamán Khán.	1886. Mar. 1st	1886. Mar. 7th.	
2	Afshar-i-Akmaláb	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Áyá Singh	" " 6th	" " 5th.	203 copies.
3	Afshar-i-Hind	... Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" " 3rd & 4th.	" " 5th & 6th	500 "
4	Afshar-i-Panjab	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Díwán Bútá Singh	" " 1st, 5th.	" " 7th.	250 "
5	Agrá Akhbar	... Ágra	Ditto	Weekly	Shuján-i-Hasan	Feb. 28th	" " 7th.	150 "
6	Ain-i-Akhbar	... Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Dílwár Ali	" " 2nd	" " 4th.	65 "
7	Akhbar-i-Álam	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Mar. 3rd & 6th.	" " 6th & 9th.	2,500 "
8	Akhbar-i-Ám	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	" " 23rd	" " 5th	400 "
9	Akhbar-i-Chundar	... Chundar	Ditto	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khán	Feb. 2nd & 6th.	" " 4th & 8th.	284 copies (including copies taken by Government).
10	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	... Aligarh	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái			
11	Almora Akhbar	... Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	1st	3rd	106 copies.
12	Anjadar-i-Akhbar	... Badáun	Urdú	Ditto	Ali Amjad Husain	Feb. 28th	" " 4th	250 "
13	Anjuman-i-Hind	... Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal	27th	" " 6th	150 "
14	Anjuman-i-Panjab	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	Mar. 6th	" " 8th	250 "
15	Ashraf-i-Akhbar	... Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly.	Mirás Khán	1st	5th	102 "
16	Asad	... Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" " 2nd	" " 3rd	182 "

		Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Totál Rám	Feb. 28th & Mar. 5th.	3rd & 8th ...	
17	Bhérat Bandhu	...	...	Ditto	...	...	100	"
18	Bhérat Jivan	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Rám Krishn Varmá,	Mar. 1st	4th	"
19	Bhérat Prakash	Moridábad	Urdú	Bi-monthly	Bauwári Lál	"	3rd	"
20	Dabárah-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	Ditto	Weekly	Thákur Prasád	" 6th	8th	"
21	Dabárah-i-Sikandar	Bámpar	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hasain,	" 1st	3rd	"
22	Dabru-i-Mulá	Bhupát	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Amjad Ali	" 2nd	6th	"
23	Urdú-i-Hind	Málikan	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Báj Náth	Feb. 17th & 24th,	4th & 9th	"
24	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Faslu-l-dín	Mar. 3rd	6th	"
25	Dharm Jivan	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rajab Ali	Feb. 28th	9th	"
26	Dharm Sabit Kapur	Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Báwá Arjun Singh	Feb. 27th & Mar. 6th.	4th & 8th	"
27	Dikar Prakash	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Rám Dás Varmá	For January	6th	"
28	Ghambhar-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Maharaj Kishun	Mar. 6th	8th	"
29	Hind-i-Hind	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Sedarul-din	" 4th	6th	"
30	Hindustan	Kálikankar	Hindi	Daily	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	" 2nd to 7th,	3rd to 8th.	"
31	Jaisur Gazette	Jaisur	Hindi, Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasád	" 3rd & 6th,	5th & 8th	"
32	Jalwa-i-Yar	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshi Lál	" 1st	6th	"
33	Ján-i-Jamshed	Moridábad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	Nov. 1st, 8th, Dec. 6th, Jan. 31st, Feb. 7th, 14th & Mar. 7th.	3rd & 8th	"
34	Káramah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yáqúb...	Mar. 1st	4th	265 "
35	Kásh Pattrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 5th	8th	580 copies (in- cluding 344 copies taken by Govern- ment).
36	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	1st	" 4th & 7th	350 copies.
37	Khair Khush-i-Azam	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 1st & 4th	6th.	200 "
38	Khair Khush-i-Azam	Gujrat	Ditto	Ditto	Rallá Rám	" 3rd	" 4th	"
39	Khair Khush-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Náráyan	" 1st	" 4th	"
40	Khair Khush-i-Kash- mir.	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Sálig Rám	" 4th	7th.	175 "

## List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
41	Khair Khush-i-Pan- jeb.	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Birj Lal	Mar. 1st	Mar. 9th	400 copies.
42	Khushaid-i-Afag	Pilibhit	Ditto	Ditto	Mazhar Ahsan Khan,	Feb. 28th	3rd	200
43	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	Mar. 2nd, 4th & 6th.	4th, 6th & 9th.	450
44	Lahore Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Didar Bakhsh	Feb. 27th	3rd	100
45	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulqi Das	Mar. 8th	9th	400
46	Mervar Gazette	Jodhpur	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	Mar. 1st	5th	90
47	Mashri-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	2nd	4th	208
48	Matla-i-Nar	Oawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durga Prasad	Feb. 27th	3rd	50
49	Mishr-i-Darakhshan	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	Mar. 1st	6th	100
50	Mishr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	Feb. 28th	3rd	240
51	Mitra Vilas	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	Mar. 1st	5th	400
52	Musid-i-Am	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	Mar. 1st	5th	100
53	Musid-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Amir Singh	Feb. 27th	6th.	700
54	Mulki Shuhad	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Faalu-i-din	Mar. 1st	3rd	50
55	Mulla Dopyad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	Feb. 28th	6th	200
56	Munimatal Guide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Alijan	Mar. 1st	5th	275
57	Musir-i-Aam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Mar. 4th & 8th.	6th & 9th	200
58	Musir-i-Shahar	Moradabad	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Bahau-llah Khan	Feb. 28th	6th	200
59	Musir-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Arifur Kriahn	Mar. 7th	6th	325
60	Musir-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnas Das	Mar. 2nd	9th	96
61	Musir-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Shiva Narayan	Mar. 2nd	9th	96

62	Nasim-i-Sahar	... Badsun	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imtiás Ahmad	... Feb. 28th & Mar. 4th.	...	4th & 6th	...	175
63	Nizam-i-Mulk	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fahimu-l-din	... Mar. 7th	...	9th	...	100
64	Nar Afshan	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. O. B. Newton	... 4th	...	6th	...	755
65	Naru-l-Abedr	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Roshan Lal	... 5th	...	5th	...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).
66	Naru-l-Anwer	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	... 6th	...	7th	...	403 copies.
67	Nuratu-l-Akbar	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	... 1st	...	6th	...	200
68	Nyaya Sudha	...	...	Marathi-Eng-lish.	...	Ditto	...	Basudev Bhaskar	... 3rd	...	4th	...	415
69	Oudh Akbar	...	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Sheo Prasad	... 3rd to 9th.	...	3rd to 9th	...	733 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).
70	Panjabi Akbar	...	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamu-l-din	... 6th	...	9th	...	275 copies.
71	Panjabi Punch	...	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Firozu-l-din	... 3rd	...	6th	...	80
72	Patiela Akbar	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Din Muhammad	... 2nd	...	4th	...	295
73	Prayag Samachar	...	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Dewaki Nandan	... 3rd	...	3rd	...	600
74	Prince of Wales Gazette.	...	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ganesh Lal	... Feb. 28th & Mar. 4th.	...	3rd & 9th.	...	
75	Quicari	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmed Baksh	... Mar. 6th	...	7th	...	125
76	Rafik-i-Lam	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	... 1st	...	9th	...	400
77	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muharram Ali	... 6th	...	...	...	
78	Rafiq-i-Akbar	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Husain	... 8th	...	4th, 6th & 8th.	...	550
79	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	Khadim Ali	... 2nd, 4th & 6th.	...	...	...	
80	Rajasthan Gazette	...	...	Urdú-Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Murid Ali	... 1st	...	3rd	...	315
81	Raja Prakash	...	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	... Feb. 18th	...	...	...	150

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
82	Rohilkhand Punch	Morádábád	Urdú	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	1885-86. Nov. 1st, 8th, Dec. 6th, Jan. 31st, Feb. 7th, 14th & Mar. 7th.	1886. Mar. 3rd & 8th.	
83	Rosénah	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	Mar. 3rd to 8th.	3rd to 8th	600 copies.
84	Sadique-i-Akhdér	Baháwalpur	Ditto	Weekly	Dwérka Nath	4th	7th	204
85	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Buláq Dás	Feb. 28th	3rd	400
86	Sahsa-i-Qudat	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammed Abdu-l- Qudús.	Mar. 4th	6th	280
87	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banahi Dhar	1st	5th	216
88	Shafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Saifu-l-Haq	6th	8th	300
89	Shahar-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Hasan	1st	8th	108
90	Sham-i-Quds	Fyzabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Kishan Prasad	1st	8th	300
91	Shukla-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammed Ibrahim,	2nd	6th	175
92	Shirdu-i-Akhdér	Jhelum	Ditto	Ditto	Faqir Muhammad	1st	6th	400
93	Sudra-i-Hind	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Bauwál Lal	28th	3rd	160
94	Suleikh Sindhu	Khandwa	M a s a t h i Hindi.	Ditto	Lekshman Anant	Mar. 3rd	6th	210
95	Surdr-i-Qaisari	Bámpur	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammed Rasá	4th	7th	125
96	Talukh-i-Hind	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khan	5th	8th	80
97	Tarzanat	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Patan Chaud	1st & 8th.	3rd & 9th	150
98	Thyendat-Akhdér	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammed Ali	7th	9th	80
99	Thyendat-Hind	Morad	Ditto	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	28th	3rd	260
100	Vand-i-Hind	Bahábad	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Masvabid	Mar. 7th	9th	200

101	Victoria Paper	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	...	"	1st to 6th,	"	4th to 9th...	975	"
102	Vrit Dādrā	...	Dhār	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhāskar	...	"	4th	"	9th	120	"
103	Waqāya-i-Ālam	...	Ghāsiṃpur	...	Ditto	...	Sirājū-l-dīn Ahmad,	...	"	1st	"	6th	250	"
104	Zarṃ-i-Hind	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Sābit Ali	...	"	"	"	3rd.		"

ALLAHABAD :

The 13th March, 1886.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

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